

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, DEC. 2, 1871.

BURIED CRUCIFORM PLATFORMS IN YORKSHIRE.

UNDER this heading, Mr. Charles Monkman, of Malton, has contributed to the *Yorkshire Archeological Journal*, a very readable and instructive paper on certain buried cruciform structures that have been discovered during the last four or five years. It is a subject that has hitherto received but little attention, but it is one that merits the serious consideration of those who investigate, from time to time, the contents of the ancient mounds of earth in this country. It is to be noted that to all outward appearance the mounds, in which the present discoveries were made, were grave-mounds or tumuli, and not until the examination of their internal structure was it apparent that, although reared intentionally, their purpose was not a sepulchral one, and hence it became necessary to re-consider the purpose of their erection.

Towards the end of the year 1866, Mr. William Lovel selected a tumulus-like mound on the Dotterill Cottage Farm Estate, at Helperthorpe, for examination, under the impression that he was about to open a barrow. The excavations were commenced at the south end, and a portion of the walling forming the cross was destroyed before its peculiar construction was noticed, but as soon as this was done great care was taken to preserve the remainder of the structure, and the other three limbs were exposed without being injured. "The walls were of rough and irregular pieces of the native chalk rock, faced inwards, so that they presented two long trough-like buildings, walled up at the ends, and intersecting at right angles, the arms thus formed, being each about 10 feet 6 inches in length. On the outside the walls had been left as rough as possible. The two troughs which, crossing each other, formed the four arms of the structure were filled with a stiff yellowish clay, rammed hard, and more clay of the same kind was placed all round the exterior of the chalk walls." These were built of blocks of chalk of various sizes, the smallest being uppermost, but the incline thus made was all on the outside, the inner face being quite perpendicular. The platform was built in the form of a Greek cross, about eighteen inches wide at the top between the walls, and about two feet high.

Various were the relics of antiquity found in the earth composing the mound, such as pieces of soft dark pottery, fragments of Roman ware, bones of the deer, ox, dog, and swine, besides other nondescript articles. In the cross itself, however, nothing of this kind was found.

The other examples of these buried cruciform platforms were discovered in 1868 and 1870—the first at Swinton, near Malton, and the second near Fimber on the Yorkshire Wolds. The Swinton cross was within a circular mound nearly seventy feet in diameter, and was uncovered by the Rev. James Robertson. It was of different construction to that

at Helperthorpe, having been formed by cutting a cross-like excavation in the solid oolite rock. "The arms of this excavated cross were in a line with the cardinal points, and were exactly of the same length, measuring from extremes, north and south, and east and west, just nineteen feet; they were six feet wide at the point of intersection, and five feet at the ends. The sides were perpendicular, cut with great exactness, and at the bottom was a perfectly flat surface of oolite. Upon this level bottom was built a platform, also in the form of a Greek cross, the arms of which extended nearly the whole length of the excavation, and were two feet high and two feet wide." The space between the platform and the natural rock was filled with soil. In the excavation above the platform were found various remains, among them pieces of pottery, burnt stones, flag-slates, charcoal, and a "Roman" horseshoe.

The Fimber cross, exposed by Mr. J. R. Mortimer, of Driffield, has many points of resemblance to that just described, with this peculiarity, that there were two platforms in the excavation, one above the other and about five feet apart. The uppermost resembled in mode of construction that found at Helperthorpe, while the second coincided more exactly with the Swinton cross platform. A miscellaneous collection of broken articles was found both in the excavation cut in the chalk rock, and in the earth composing the mound. The length of each arm of the Fimber cross from the point of intersection was ten feet six inches.

Such is a brief account of these ancient buried structures. Mr. Monkman, of course, enters more fully into their description, but the above will give a general idea of their peculiar form, and show that they were evidently planned with some special object in view. What then was this object? "Some have considered the remains I have described," says Mr. Monkman, "to be sepulchral relics, but for this hypothesis there does not appear to be any foundation; others have regarded them as having been places for religious rites, but nothing has been advanced to support this notion; and others again say that they are connected with Roman agrimensorial operations. This view is held by leading antiquaries, and I think it the only view in favour of which evidence can be adduced." Mr. Monkman then proceeds to show that the Helperthorpe, Swinton, and Fimber crosses are no less than *botontini* or Roman survey-marks. The researches of Mr. H. C. Coote, F.S.A. (*Archæologia*, Vol. XLII.) are brought to bear upon the question, and that gentleman himself remarks in a supplementary paper that "the examples in question (startling as they are) are *botontini* of more than ordinarily complete character," and further, that "it is impossible to estimate these discoveries too highly, for every additional proof of the extent of centuriation in this country is also an ethnological demonstration, from the necessary bearing which it has upon the Roman colonization of Britain."

Mr. Monkman suggests that many blank barrows, that have yielded no sepulchral relics to their explorers may also be *botontini*. It does not appear, however, that anything really similar to these Yorkshire buried cruciform platforms has been discovered in other parts of the country. Many sites have been pointed out as bearing evidence of the work of the agrimensor, but none show such elaborateness of construction as the present examples. It is much to be

hoped that further researches may lead to a confirmation of this suggested use of these buried cross-like platforms.

Several plans and elevations accompany Mr. Monkman's paper which greatly tend to elucidate the subject.

K.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS IN DISTEMPER.

IN a recent number of the *Antiquary* a paragraph appeared, stating that some ancient distemper paintings had been "unearthed" in the parish church of Coppard, in Essex. It now appears that there is no such place as Coppard, in Essex; but that Coppard was undoubtedly a typographical error, and that as there have been some such discoveries at Copford, near Colchester, that must be the place alluded to.

Having surmounted this difficulty, I will proceed. The sacred edifice in which this discovery has been made, is a simple little village church standing alone, amid its beech and lime trees, now withered and apparently dead. Apart from the busy thoroughfare of the outside world, it has possibly often been passed by unnoticed by the local traveller.

It is true it does not bear any prominent place in history—it does not boast of its learned and eloquent preachers—nor does it possess any great architectural beauties; in fact, it is, as I have said, a *simple village church*—and it answers to the picture which the poet draws when he says:—

"In dreamland once I saw a church,
Among the trees it stood,
And reared its little steeple cross
Above the sweet greenwood."

And what can be a more interesting or sublime study even to the deep-read archæologist than a "simple village church." I quote the following from Wright's "History of Essex":—

"The church is on the south side of Copford Hall, at a short distance. The walls are of unusual thickness, the whole building having originally been covered with an arch, some remains of which are yet to be seen, especially in the chancel, which is also distinguished by having the east end of a semicircular form. There is a nave and south aisle, which, with the chancel, are kept in very good repair through the care and munificence of successive owners of the Hall; and in 1660 it was completely repaired at the charge of the parishioners, on which occasion, as the workmen were preparing the walls for whitewashing, it was discovered that very good paintings of the Crucifixion, of St. Peter's mother-in-law lying sick of a fever, of Mary Magdalen, and other subjects, had been covered over with whitening.

"The doors are covered with ornamental flourishes of ironwork, and under this may yet be seen the remains of a kind of tanned skins, thicker than parchment, which are traditionally recorded to have been the skins of Danes who broke into and robbed this church."

The paragraph before alluded to, which appeared in the *Antiquary* for October 20th, also stated that the pictures here mentioned by Wright were probably those now found; but it is not so. It says here that they were on the "wall;" however, the paintings which are now brought to light are in the chancel end, which, as we have seen above, is distinguished by being of a semicircular form. There are traces of colouring on almost every part of the walls; but only as far as the apse—which, by the bye, is a very fine specimen of its kind—has the whitewash been removed, and to all appearance there is nothing in that part to warrant the assertion that they are the paintings alluded to in Wright's "History of Essex."

Not being possessed of the material, and my own experience falling short, I am unable at present to give a full description of what the paintings, so far as they have been

discovered, may be; but will, at the earliest possible period, obtain a full description of the illustration: in the meantime this may clear up the mystery to those local subscribers who may have searched for the parish church of Coppard, in Essex.

F. E. S.

THE ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES IN ARGYLESHIRE.

THE excavations lately carried on at Ach-na-Goul, near Inverary, at the request of the Marquis of Lorne, have led to some curious and interesting results. A huge cairn was opened to the extent of 70 feet, when several chambers formed of megalithic blocks of grantoid rock, were cleared and closely inspected for incisions. One incised block of granite was identified as a part of one of the chambers; another of schistose rock (actynolite) was found in the immediate neighbourhood. The incisions seem to identify the structure with those near Lochgilphead, which are surrounded with incised stones, many of which have been discovered by the Rev. Mr. Mapleton, M.A. (Oxon), of Duntroon Castle, Argyleshire, and are similar also to those of Northumberland and likely.

The principal chamber was covered by an immense block, apparently worked in a pent-house fashion, for discharging the rain from the structure; and in it were discovered distinct evidences of cremation, charcoal, burned bones, fragments of incinerary pottery, and a vitrified mass of mica-schist and trap rock similar to that of the Vitrified Forts of Scotland, giving evidence of intense heat. Here also was discovered a block of white quartz of a conical form, like others discovered by Mr. Phené, the first of them at Letcombe Castle in June last. It surmounted a kist or reliquary containing human bones, pottery, weapons, &c. Mr. Layard, we may here note, found small cones in thousands at Warka, (we think it was) in connexion with the slipper-shaped coffins of that ancient eastern "city of the dead." The cone found at Ach-na-Goul is now at Inverary Castle.

Continuing the excavations southward from the covered chamber, a long passage or gallery was opened midway, in which was another chamber 9 feet long, to the east of which was a chamber 5 feet square, approached by a narrow opening from the gallery. The whole length of the gallery, and chambers (exclusive of the last), to the distance of 70 feet, contained remains of cremative operations, but the eastern chamber was entirely free from any such appearance. Mr. Phené thinks that as it is well known that ceremonies of a dark and pagan ritual were conducted in secret constructions of this description, both in connexion with the rights of sepulture, and also as symbolical of funereal and other ceremonials even when there was no actual burial, the indications given by the existence of the eastern chamber and the symbolical altar point strongly to this structure having been one of those places ["sorcery halls"] connected with the mysteries of Paganism. It is said to be remarkable that the saurian-shaped mound described in our last number, is separated from the structure we are now describing by a district abounding with legends of mythical monsters of so classic a kind that they seem to rival the Greek story of the garden of the Hesperides,—Loch Awe and Loch Avich each claiming its peculiar monster.

Mr. Phené's researches, then, appear to be so far corroborative of the idea that such structures had something to do with those magical rites which constitute the universal religion in pre-Jewish and pre-Christian times.

THE "HERTFORD" PICTURES.—By the liberality of Sir Richard Wallace the finest portion of the collection of pictures at Hertford House will be shortly exhibited at the South Kensington Museum.

THE CONSERVATION OF MONUMENTS.

It affords us great pleasure to insert the following circular on the Conservation of Monuments, just issued by the Committee of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, and we trust that the further publicity of so admirable a document may lead to the formation of many kindred societies throughout the kingdom.

"THE Committee of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society beg to remind the Members of the communications which the Society made to the Government during the Long Vacation of 1870, with reference to 'the desirability of a Royal Commission being appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the present condition of those important Monuments of Antiquity which, if destroyed, could not be replaced, and also the most effectual means of preserving them from further decay and injury.'

"They have now the pleasure of informing the Members that they understand the Government have so far entertained the suggestions which the Society, through its President and Secretary, made to them in the course of those communications, that they have applied to the Society of Antiquaries of London (as being the only Antiquarian Society possessing a royal charter) to obtain from them as complete a list as possible of the Historical Monuments of Great Britain.

"Your Committee have only thought it right that, having been more than any other Society instrumental in calling the attention of the Government to this important question, they should take their share of the work in providing an accurate list of those 'Monuments of Historical and Archaeological interest,' which have been still preserved to us. They propose, however, to limit themselves to those monuments which are still existing in the two counties of Oxfordshire and Berkshire, trusting that similar local societies will in the same way give their attention to compiling a record of all such objects existing in their respective districts. The Committee, therefore, have appointed a Sub-committee, in whose charge the collection of the materials shall rest, and they look to the Members of the Society generally to communicate with one or other of the Sub-committee respecting any such remains with which they may be acquainted. The Committee understand by 'Historical Monuments' all those remains which illustrate the history of the two counties during British, Roman, Saxon, and Mediaeval times. They would especially invite the attention of the Members to those Historical Monuments which supplement the Documentary Records of these two counties—including, therefore, *Earthworks*, such as camps, tumuli, &c.; *Stone Remains*, such as cromlechs, ancient boundary-stones, &c.; and *Buildings* of a period anterior to the sixteenth century, whether ecclesiastical, civil, or military.

"The Sub-committee would at the same time state that any information with respect to Coins, Weapons of flint, stone, or metal, or remains of fictile manufactures, provided the *exact locality* where they are discovered can absolutely be determined, will also be of value to them, as aids to the chronological arrangement of the more important monuments.

"The Sub-committee, therefore, are prepared to receive any communication with respect to the objects in question; but with regard to Earthworks, Stone Remains, and Buildings, it is particularly requested that accurate information be given as to their *present state*.

"The following gentlemen have been appointed on the Sub-committee:—

Honorary Secretaries.

"Rev. J. S. TREACHER, M.A., 25, St. Giles', Oxford.

"Mr. J. P. EARWAKER, Merton College, Oxford.

"Mr. JAMES PARKER, The Turl, Oxford, *Hon. Treasurer.*

"Mr. E. G. BRUTON, F.R.I.B.A., St. Michael's Chambers, Oxford, *Hon. Librarian.*"

CITY GUILDS.

THE BREWERS' COMPANY.

THE Hall is at 18, Addle Street, E.C.

Charters.—This Company existed for many years by prescription. Incorporated by 16th Henry VI., February 22, 1437. Re-incorporated by 4th Elizabeth, August 29, 1562. She gave them additional privileges, 21st Elizabeth, July 13, 1579; which were confirmed by 15th Charles I., April 6th, 1639. James II. gave them a New Charter, March 18th, 1685. Bye-laws for their better government passed July 13th, 1739, enforced by Act of Common Council, July 7th, 1753.

ARMS.—*Guies*: on a chevron *argent*, between three pair of barley garbs in saltier *or*; three tuns *sable* hooped of the third. *Crest*: on a wreath a demi-Moorish woman, couped at the knees, proper, her hair dishevelled *or*; habited *sable*, fretty *argent*: her arms extended, holding in each hand three ears of barley of the second. *Motto*: "In God is all our trust."

Fees Payable.—Upon taking up the freedom: by patrimony, 3*l.* 3*s.*; by servitude, 13*s.* 4*d.*; by redemption, 21*l.*—Upon admission to the livery, 31*l.* 10*s.*

CHARITIES.—(Almshouses and Schools.)

Lady Alice Owen founded and endowed, November 22, 1609, a Hospital or Almshouses, situated at Owen's Row, Goswell Street Road, in the parish of Islington, for 10 poor widows (now thirteen), parishioners of Islington or St. James's, Clerkenwell. The applicants are to be fifty years of age, and their good conduct and fitness must be certified by the minister and officers of the parish to which the candidates belong. The Court of Assistants elect when a vacancy occurs.

Elizabeth Lovejoy gave, March 25, 1694, 18*o*l. as an additional endowment to the Hospital.

Richard Platt, in 1599, established and endowed a School (which is attended by upwards of fifty boys) and Almshouses at Aldenham, in Hertfordshire, for poor persons of that parish, the management being vested in this Company. Candidates must state in their petition their age, residence, and character, and it must be certified by the minister and churchwardens, and several inhabitants of the parish, and forwarded to the clerk. The vacancies are filled up by the Court of Assistants.

Harry Cherrington, in 1799, redeemed the land tax of Mr. Platt's estate, on condition that the Company should add 24*l.* annually to the income of the almspeople.

John Neiman gave, July 3, 1802, 300*l.* 3 per cents. in trust, the interest to be given weekly to the almspeople. The yearly income of each inmate is 18*l.* 3*s.* with fuel and clothing valued about 3*l.* 16*s.* (Vol. I., p. 162.)

Alderman James Hickson devised, February 16, 1686, the Manor of Williatts and certain premises in South Mimms, Middlesex, to found and endow a School at All-hallows, Barking, and Almshouses for six poor persons at South Mimms.

John Baker, by indenture of bargain and sale, dated December 13, 1813, gave the Company in trust property for the building and endowing of six Almshouses in Middlesex, for the use of six poor women, inhabitants of the parish of Christchurch, Middlesex.

(*Poor of the Company.*)

John Potter left considerable property in trust, the interest to be divided among six poor members of the Company.

John Newman gave, January 26, 1590, an annuity of 20*s.* for the benefit of the poor of the Mystery.

William Hurst, and Francis Smallman, and Susan his wife, left property in trust, to pay 3*l.* yearly towards the relief of the poor of this Company.

John Yorke gave, October 18, 1612, 4*l.* yearly to the poor

of the Mystery, arising out of the messuage or Inn known as the Nag's Head, Islington.

Roger Bellowe left, April 29, 1614, property in Wickham, Bucks, and in other places, the proceeds to be devoted to the assistance of the poor of the Company.

Ann Potter gave, May 25, 1614, 100*l.* upon trust, to pay 10*s.* yearly to four poor widows of freemen, and 40*s.* to be divided among the poor people in Lady Owen's Alms-houses.

Richard Rochdale gave, July 1, 1657, three messuages to the Royal Hospitals upon trust, they to pay annually 3*l.* to this Company for the poor.

Philip Jewitt left, June 23, 1679, 200*l.*, the Company to give 6*l.* yearly to the poor.

Samuel Whitbread gave by indenture, March 26, 1794, the Great Barford Estates, containing 270 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches, upon trust, the profits to be devoted to the support of one or two master brewers of the age of fifty years, who shall have carried on the trade of a master brewer within the Bills of Mortality or two miles thereof for many years in a respectable manner; a pension may also be given to their widows. He also gave or sold for a slight consideration, property called the Whitecross Street Estate, upon condition, after the payment of certain trusts, that the residue be devoted to the poor afflicted of the Company, in sums of not less than 5*l.* 5*s.* The selection is made by the Court of Assistants.

Robert Hunt gave, October 19, 1620, 200*l.*, the interest to be paid yearly for ever to the vicar of the parish of St. Giles Without, Cripplegate, 10*l.* for exercising and catechising of youths within the Church every Sabbath day.

THE DISTILLER'S COMPANY.

Charters.—Charles I. incorporated all persons who profess the trade, art, or mystery of distilling strong waters and making of vinegars into one Company, 14th Charles I., August 9, 1638. A new Charter was granted by 3rd James II., May 12, 1687. The Ordinances for their government were confirmed in 1690. The Court of Mayor and Aldermen granted them a livery October 21, 1672. All distillers were compelled to be free of this Company by Act of Common Council, July 29, 1774.

ARMS.—*Azure*: a fesse wavy *argent*, in chief the sun in splendour, encircled with a cloud, distilling drops of rain, all proper; in base a distillatory double-armed *or*, on a fire proper, with two worms and bolt-receivers of the second. *Crest*: on a wreath a garb of barley, environed with a vine fructed, both proper. *Supporters*: the dexter, the figure of a man, representing a Russian, habited in the dress of the country, all proper; the sinister an Indian, vested round the waist with feathers of various colours, wreathed about the temples with feathers as the last; in his hand a bow, at his back a quiver of arrows, all proper. *Motto*: "Drop as Rain, Distil as Dew."

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—Two new courts have recently been completed. These courts will be used for displaying that magnificent piece of architecture and architectonic sculpture, the "Portico da Gloria," from the Cathedral of Santiago, and other large objects. The new courts are each about 120 feet long, 60 feet wide, and about 90 feet high. At the height of 60 feet from the floor is a gallery.

THE END OF AN OLD HOUSE.—The *Edinburgh Courant* mentions that the house in High Street, Edinburgh, recently destroyed by fire, was at one time inhabited by the Abbot of Melrose, and was then known as Rosehall House. Subsequently it became the town residence of the well-known lawyer and writer on heraldry, Sir George Macenzie. It is said to be upwards of 350 years old.

THE FIRST RECORDED LICENSING ACT.

BELOW we reprint, *verbatim et literatim*, a copy of the first recorded Act of Parliament licensing alehouses, in the reign of Edward VI., A.D. 1552. There are allusions, it is alleged, which may be construed into evidence of an earlier enactment on this subject, but after searching all the sources accessible to us, we are unable to trace it, and no reference is made to it in the Act we produced below. The natural inference, therefore, is that this is the *fons et origo* of the present law. The original is printed in black-letter. The same volume of the statutes contains a curious enactment entitled, "An Acte for the true making of Malte."

ANNO V. & VI. EDVARDI VI.

THE XXXV. CHAPTER.

AN ACTE FOR KEPERS OF ALEHOUSES, TO BE BOUNDE BY RECOGNISAUNCE.

Forasmuch, as intollerable hurtes, and troubles to the common wealth of this realme, daily doe grow and encrease through such abuses, and disorders, as are had vsed in commo ale houses and other houses called tipling houses—It is therefore enacted by the king our souereine lord, with the assent of the lordes, and commons in this preset parliament, and by thautoritie of the same, that the Justices of Peace within euery shiere, citey, borough, towne corporate, fraunchesse, or libertye within this realme, or two of them at the least (whereof, one of the to be of the *Quorum*) shal haue ful power and authoritie, by vertue of this Acte, within euery shiere, citey, borough, towne corporate, fraunches, and liberty, where thei be Justices of Peace, to remoue, discharge and put away commune selling of ale, and biere, in the said commune Alehouses, and tipling houses in such towne or townes, and places, where they shall thinke mete and convenient. And that none after the first day of May next comming shal be admitted, or suffred to kepe any comune alehouse, or tipling house, but such as shal be therunto admitted, and allowed in y open sessions of the peace, or els by two Justices of peace, whereof one to be of the *Quorum*. And that the said Justices of the peace, or two of the (whereof the one to be of the *Quorum*) shal take bonde and surety, from tyme to tyme, by recognisaunce of suche as shal be admitted, and allowed hereafter to kepe any commune alehouse, or tipling house, as wel for, and against the usyng of unlawfull games, as also for the usinge and maintenaunce of good order and rule, to be hadde and used within the same, as by their discretion shal be thought necessary and conuenient or making euery whiche recognisaunce, the partie or partys y shal be so bounde, shal paie but, xii. d. And the said Justices shal certifie the same recognisaunce, at the next Quarter Sessions of the peace to be holden within the same shiere, borough, Town corporate, fraunchesse, or liberty, where such Alehouse, or tipling house shal be. The same recognisaunce there to remayne of recorde before the Justices of peace of that shiere, citey, borough, towne corporat, franchises or libertie upon paine of forfeiture to the king for euery such recognisaunce taken, and not certified iii. l. vi. s. vii. d.

And it is further enacted by thautoritie aforesaid, that the Justices of peace of every shiere, citey, borough, towne, corporate, fraunchesse, and libertye where such recognisaunce shal be taken, shal haue power and authoritie by this Act, in their quarter Sessions of the peace, by presentment, information or otherwise by their discretio, to enquire of al suche persons, as shal be admitted and allowed to kepe any Alehouse, or tipling house, and that be bounde by recognisaunce, as is aboue said, yf they or any of them haue done any act or actes whereby they or any of the haue forfeited the same recognisaunce. And the said Justices of euery shiere, and places where they be Justices, shall upon euery

such presentment, or informatio, award process against eny such person so presented, or complained upon before them, to shew why he should not forfeit his recognisance, and shall have full power and authoritie by this Acte, to hear and to determyne the same by al such waies and meanes, as by their discretio shall be thought good.

And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid that yf anye person or persons, other than suche as shal be hereafter admitted and allowed by the sayd Justices, shal after the said first day of May, obstinately, and upon his owne authoritie, take upon him or she, to kepe a commune Alehouse, or tipling house, or shall, contrary to the commaundment of the said Justices, or two of them, use comonly selling of Ale or biere; that the y sayd Justices of peace, or two of them (wherof one to be of the *Quorum*), shall for every suche offence, commyte eury such persone or persones, so offending to the comune Gaole, wythin the same Shiere, City, Borough, toune, corporate, franchise or libertie, ther to remaine without baile, or mainprise, by y space of iii. daies. And before his or their deliveraunce, the said Justice shall take recognisance for him or them so committed, with two sureties that he, or they shal not kepe any commune Alehouse, Tiplinghouse, or use communely selling of Ale or biere, as by the discretio of the sayd Justices shal be sene coneniet. And the said Justices shal make certifiat of eury suche recognisance, and offence, at the next Quarter Sessions that shal be holden wythin the same Shiere, City, Borough, Towne, corporat, franchise, or libertie, where the same shal be committed, or done. Which certifiat shal be a sufficient conuiction in the lawe, of the same offence. And the said Justices of peace upon the sayde certifiat made, shal in open Sessions assesse the fyne for eury suche offence, at twenty shyllinges.

Provided always, that in suche townes and places, where any faier or faiers shal be kept, that for the time onely of the same faier or faiers, it shal be lawfull for eury person and persones, to use commune selling of Ale or Biere, in Bouthes or other places there, for the ryliefe of the kynges Subjects, that shall repayre to the same, in such like maner and sorte as hath bene used, and done in tymes passed.

This Acte, or any thing therein conteyned to the contrary, notwithstandinge.

"THE DANCE OF POWLLYS."

In the year 1449, when William Canynges was Mayor, whom the King of England styled "his beloved eminent Merchant of Bristol;" when William de la Pole, Lord Suffolk, Lord Say, and Jack Cade, each lost their heads, and found a bloody tomb, a grave was opened in All Saints' Church, Bristol, for which the sum of 6s. 8d. was charged, and in this snug resting-place one William Witteney was laid. Whether, like his predecessor, Blanket, he derived his name from his manufacture, which was even then carried on with peculiar excellence in the little town on the Windrush; or whether, as was customary, he was named from the town which he left to become a free burgess of Bristol, we know not; all that can be told is, that he is numbered amongst the good doers of All Saints', and that he left two remarkable presents to the church, in order that the priests, twice a year, on Ash Wednesday and Allhallows, might pray for his soul. The first of these gifts Rogers calls the dance of Sollys (Souls), an unaccountable blunder, inasmuch as the annual entry is repeated some thirty times, and in every case it is unmistakably Powllys. Lucas, in his *Secularia*, thinks this dance must have been a picture, or piece of elaborate tapestry, exhibited on poles twice a year in the Church. I am strongly inclined to think that in an age when every one was notoriously acquainted with a poll-tax, or a tax on persons, this "memorial that every one should remember his own death, that is to say, the dance of Polls," was a dance of heads, or marionettes. Strongly corroborative of this

view, is the inventory of the goods of the church, wherein we find—

"Item, a Steyned Cloth with Popingays and Scrypturys.

"Item, a cloth of Redde Damaske worke wt a crucifex wt Mary and John.

"Item, a Foote for ye clothe peynted for Mary and John.

"Item, a foote peynted for ye mownstrons."

But whatever it was, it cost Witteney 18*l*. This was not the only gift of William Witteney to his fellow-citizens, for he also gave them a "Primar with Seven Psalmys, Letany, Dirige, and Commendacyons. Psalmys of ye Passyon wt meny othr Devocions, ye which bokys stode in ye grate undyr St. Xpofer hys fote. And ye seyde boke was stole, and found at St. Jamys in Galeys (Galicia) and brought home and newe ygrated. And sethe stole azen." I have looked in vain for the disbursements of the messengers sent to search for and bring the treasure home; I find in 1434, a receipt of 8*d*. from pilgrims going to St. James's, who, on the principle of giving "a sprat to catch a mackerel," may possibly have been the thieves, but nowhere can I find any outlay for a journey into Spain and back; possibly the careless custodian had to beg his way until he found the lost treasure.

Rich and rare as were the vestments and jewels of this fine old church [one suit cost 100*l*. in the days when William Peynter and Robert Walshe, coke (cook), were churchwardens] it seems strange to meet with such entries as the following:—"Receipt of Segys (sedges for covering the floor); John Olde, xiid.; Roger Osteler, xd.; Gyeas Goldsmith, viiid.; Richard Hosyer, viii.; Jamys Chambyrlayn, iis. iiijd., and ye Cordener (cordwainer's) ys wyfe, viiid. For strawe yt Xms., ixd. Rusthes at Wytsonyde, ijd. Raker ys yerly wage, iiijd., and for beryng owte and away ye church dowste, viiid."

Nearly the whole of the above names, it will be observed, are taken from the calling or business of the party. Need I say that the narrow entry leading from High Street past the South Western Bank door into All Saints' Lane was "Cook's Row," the chosen abode of the Soyers of the age—though perhaps it is not so well known that both John and Roger Turtle, who in all human probability got their names also from their dealings in calipash and calipee, and are supposed to have been the introducers of the far-famed Bristol dainty dish, lived in the corner, where Hayward's book-shop now stands.

J. F. N.

MR. GEORGE POWELL, of Nanteos, Cardiganshire, has presented a valuable collection of paintings and other works of art to the town of Aberystwith.

SOUTHLEIGH.—The old parish church of Southleigh, in which John Wesley preached his first sermon, is to be restored very shortly. Mr. Ewan Christian, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, undertakes the chancel, and Mr. Clapton C. Rolfe the remaining portion of the building.

MR. SKEAT's edition of *Four Anglo-Saxon and Early English Texts of the Gospel of St. Mark*, in continuation of Kemble and Hardwick's "St. Matthew," is just ready. The book is prepared by order of the Syndics of the University Press.

MISS L. TOULMIN SMITH has in the press, for the Camden Society, "The Mayor of Bristol's Calendar, by Robert Ricart, Town Clerk of Bristol in the time of Edward IV."

SAVOY PALACE.—A little bit of the old Savoy Palace has been brought to light on the Thames Embankment. A portion of the boundary wall is built into some warehouses westward of Waterloo Bridge. The ancient white crumbling stones is patched with brickwork, itself some centuries old.



Captain Ewing, it is understood, received his wound while gallantly leading the Grenadier Company, "in the thin red line which charged up Bunker's Hill, 17th June, 1775." He was on half-pay as Captain-Major in 1770—*J. S. Tupper.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

A FEW OBSERVATIONS ON PAPER-MARKS.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

I.

SIR,—The subject of water-marks as a particular branch of science has been but sparingly dealt with by historians and antiquaries of the past. Although I may not be able to add much to the list of marks, beyond what is already known, yet a few cursory observations on the antiquity and use of them may probably meet with acceptance among some of the readers of your valuable paper.

Since the invention of paper, the signs or marks used by the makers have been singular and various. The editor of the "Principia Typog." Vol. III., states that after the

fifteenth century, "there appears to be no marks on paper which may be said to apply individually to the maker of the paper." How far this is correct I am not in a position to say. Still, it seems singular, that very similar marks (used by early makers) may be found on paper of later date. Paper marks were formerly as numerous and as quaint as painted signs, which adorned almost every house of business. For example:—

"First, there is Maister Peter at the *Bell*;
A linnen-draper and a wealthy man;
Then Maister Thomas, that doth stockings sell,
And George, the grocer, at the *Frying-pan*;
And Maister Timothie, the woollen-draper;
And Maister Salaman, the leather scraper;
And Maister Frankie, ye goldsmith at the *Rose*;
And Maister Phillip, with the fiery nose;
And Maister Miles, the mercer, at the *Harrow*;
And Maister Nick, the silkman, at the *Flow*;
And Maister Giles, the salter, at the *Sparrow*;
And Maister Dick, the vintner, at the *Cow*;
And Harry Haberdasher at the *Horne*;
And Oliver, the dyer, at the *Thorn*;
And Bernard, barber-surgeon, at the *Fiddle*;
And Moses, merchant-tailor, at the *Needle*."

This is, however, a slight digression from the subject under consideration. "Water-marks," says Mr. Charles Tomlinson (in his excellent little work, which reached only to Part I.)* "are ornamented figures in wire, or thin brass, sewn upon the wires of the mould, and like those wires, they leave an impression by rendering the paper where it lies on them, thinner and more translucent." The *intigna* adopted by the first English paper manufacturer was a *wheel*, which appears in the following work, "Bartholomeus de Proprietatibus Reum." John Tate, *jun.*, was the maker of this paper, as is judged by the "*Prohemium*," at the end of the said book:—

"And John Tate, the yonger, joye mote hem broke,
Which hathe in England doo make this paper thynne,
That now in our English this boke is prynted inne."

The date of this book is given as 1495-6. Mr. Tomlinson in his work,† *supra*, considers that "paper was not made in England until 1588, when a German was encouraged by Queen Elizabeth to erect a small mill at Deptford in Kent." This of course would make it nearly a century later. The jug or pot is considered to be one of the earliest signs used on paper, a specimen of which will be found in a book of accounts at the Hague of Matilda, Dutchess of Holland, *cir.* 1352. The hand was in use as early as the beginning of the fifteenth century, or even earlier. In some cases the hand is surmounted with a star. In the earliest impressions of the block and printed books occurs the plain "P," sometimes its shape is altered according to the taste of the maker, with a Fleur-de-lys above it; "the arms proper for Burgundy," *cir.* 1430. The pelican is a mark that very rarely occurs (1458); a specimen will be found in the "Princip. Typog." The same valuable work notices the paper of the Bodleian copy of the Aretin (1479), which exhibits as many as twenty-nine different marks, most of which occur in the Dutch Bible of 1477. The anchor, as a water-mark, may be traced as far back as 1396. This sign was an acknowledged symbol of a maritime country.

The bull's head may be found in great variety, common in the early part of the fourteenth century, contemporary with the *caput bovis*, and surmounted by a star, which was frequently used by the printers of the fifteenth century. In a bible printed by Fust and Schoeffer, 1462, the bull was adopted as the water-mark. The *lamb* occasionally with a nimbus was adopted by many early bishops, specimens of which have been found in writings as early as 1356. A century later occurs the double star. The "*Biblia Pau-*

* "Objects in Art-Manufacture," p. 22.
† "Archæologia," Vol. XII.

perum" (1470), shows the radiated star or sun. This was the "Bible of the poor," prior to the invention of printing, the Bible, of course, being rare and expensive, some of the principal subjects of the Old and New Testament were exhibited in some forty or fifty plates, with a text of Scripture, as an explanation, beneath each. There is an enlarged book of a similar kind called "*Speculum Humane Salvationis*, the Mirror of Human Salvation." This took the place of the Holy Bible to a great extent during the middle ages. The singular sort of paper-marks, like curious signs over shop-doors, have almost grown into disuse, and serve only as a matter of antiquarian curiosity. Notwithstanding they have frequently proved very essential in some instances in detecting frauds and other impositions in courts of law. They also afford protection in other instances, such as in cheques, bank-notes, receipts, postage and bill stamps. The *scales*, indicating justice, occurs in the "Biblia Pauperum." The earliest known specimen is to be found in the account book at the Hague, *cir.* 1357. Also in an autograph letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated 1453. Towers appeared in the Archives at the Hague in 1357. The Fleur-de-lys, surmounted with a crown, occurs in the same accounts (1431).

Mr. Herring introduces "an amusing anecdote" of "the monks of a certain monastery," which took place "at Messina." These monks "exhibited, with great triumph, a letter as being written by the Virgin Mary with her own hand. Unluckily for them, however, this was not, as it easily might have been, written upon papyrus, but on paper made of rags. On one occasion a visitor, to whom this was shown, observed, with affected solemnity, that the letter involved also a *miracle*, for the paper on which it was written was not in existence until several centuries after the Mother of Our Lord had died. A further illustration of the kind occurs in a work entitled 'Ireland's Confessions,' which was published respecting his fabrication of the Shakespeare manuscripts; a literary forgery even still more remarkable, I think, than that which is said to have been perpetrated by Chatterton, as 'Rowley's Poems.'* The original edition of Ireland's works, published price 1s., was "disposed of in a few hours," in consequence of which odd copies were afterwards sold in an auction-room for one guinea each.

W. WINTERS.

Waltham Abbey.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—There is a singular custom existing among the farmers at the present day, of nailing numbers of rats, moles, stoats, and weasels, on the exterior of their barns. What is their motive for so doing?

CURIOUS.

RELIC OF KING CHARLES I.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—A gentleman of my acquaintance possesses a very interesting personal relic of King Charles I.

It is a pair of tassels, supposed to be the breast pendants or neckties, used, I am told, to fasten the lace falls that figure so prominently in authentic portraits of that unfortunate monarch.

They are inscribed "The bead-strung tassels of the Martyr'd Charles."

It will be interesting to know if such relics are duplicated, and whether the inscription is unique.

November 21, 1871.

A. H.

* "Paper and Paper-making," by R. Herring, p. 82.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—Having seen in your issue of the 4th of this month, page 170, a notice of some pottery brought from Malta, by Captain Swainson, it may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to know that a very large quantity (about an ordinary cartload) of the same class of pottery was brought to England from Malta by me a few years ago, together with some skulls and bones. This pottery, together with the tombs it was discovered in, will be found described in Vol. XL. of "*Archæologia*," in which vol. there is also an able paper by Dr. Thomsen, F.S.A., on the Human Remains ("*Archæologia*," Vol. XL., pp. 483–499).

Pottery of this kind is by no means uncommon in Malta or Gozo, but it does not seem to be considered by good authorities either Roman or Phœnician. In a foot note to the paper in *Archæologia*, above mentioned, it states that so eminent an authority as Mr. Franks considers the pottery to be "Greek *circa* 200 B.C."

November 23, 1871.

L. SWANN.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL.

THE autumn meeting of this institution was held at the Museum, Truro, on Tuesday, November 14. After a few preliminary remarks by the chairman, Mr. W. J. Henwood, F.R.S., the following interesting paper by Sir John Maclean, on some recent discoveries made in the little church of Trevalga, near Tintagel, on the north coast of Cornwall, was read—

"A few weeks ago I visited the ancient church of Trevalga, in the deanery of Trigg Minor. On the north side of the chancel is a small chapel 11 feet by 10 feet, of the first pointed period. It is now in a sad condition, though untouched, materially, since the date of its erection. It is lighted by an elegant double lancet in the east, and by a single lancet in the north wall. In the south-east angle is a small round-headed piscina, and at the angle of the splay of the eastern window is a large bracket, on which formerly stood the image of the saint to whom the chapel is dedicated. There remains also what appears to be a ledge at the bottom of the window, which would lead me to suppose it to be the remains of the old altar slab, except that an external examination shows that the window has been walled up about a foot above its original base. My design, however, in writing is to call attention to another feature in this interesting chapel, which is perhaps unique, at least in Cornwall. Observing that some part of the whitewash, with which the walls are thickly coated, had been peeled away, showing colouring underneath, the rector, the Rev. W. F. Roberts, courteously gave me permission to examine it further, and finding that the whitewash of ages easily separated from the wall, aided by the hard surface underneath, in large flakes, with the assistance of a long screwdriver I soon stripped off sufficient to disclose the whole design of the ornamentation. It is undoubtedly coeval with the building, and the colours are as bright as when laid on some 600 years ago. The design is exceedingly simple and very effective. The arches of the windows are painted in masonry, in Indian red and bright orange, the divisions being white, jointed with black lines. This ornamentation of the arches is supported by a column painted at the angles in red lines, with an orange capital, foliated with black. The eastern window is further enriched by a foliated coronal in red. The walls are orna-

mented throughout their whole surface in masonry, with red lines, the horizontal lines being single, and the perpendicular double, whilst the divisions are enriched alternately by red scroll work and black cinquefoils. The head of the east window is ornamented with a quatrefoil within a striped border of black, white, and orange. The whole surface of the walls is of a pale grey colour. The church, which is of considerable antiquity, is generally in a very dilapidated condition, and an effort is being made to raise funds for its restoration. It is a work which commends itself to all who love our ancient churches, and if that restoration be carried out in the spirit of a real restoration, viz., replacing what is decayed, stone for stone and wood for wood, in all their details, and replacing what is lost, so that it may be restored, as nearly as possible, to the condition in which it left the ancient builders' hands, it should receive the cordial support of all Cornishmen. The rector is desirous of this, and would, I doubt not, gladly receive conditional promises of support and assistance to this effect. At all events, the ancient and interesting work of art which I have above described ought to be replaced in the restored chapel."

At the conclusion of a paper by Mr. H. M. Whitley, on a submarine forest at Falmouth, the chairman observed, that about thirty-five years ago, after a violent storm had exposed the forest in Mount's Bay, an ancient canoe was driven ashore at Tolcarne, west of Penzance. It was some eight or ten feet long, quite black, just like bog oak. It was hollowed out of a single tree, and he had some impression that there were the remains of a broken paddle in it. There was athwart and above it a small fragment of a broken mast, and when that was taken out, a coin was found under it, which was believed to be Roman. The canoe would hold three or four people.

A letter from Mr. Albert Way to Mr. J. Jope Rogers, of Penrose, was then read. It referred to a celt, a photograph of which had been sent to Mr. Way. The following is an extract:—

"The double-looped palstave is of considerable rarity. In a recent *Archæological Journal*, No. 108, we gave two in a memoir by Lord Talbot on antiquities in Spain, where they were found. They have also occurred in Portugal. Yours, however, is of a true British type, and I may congratulate you on having the largest and best. For a good long time I believed Lord Talbot's to be unique. There is none in the British Museum. It is remarkable that amongst hundreds of palstaves with one ear or loop, and with no loop, the two-looped should not abound, if, as is probable, the loop served as some means of attachment to the haft. Two would obviously make a better fix than one. We have a mould, perhaps two, for socketed celts with two loops, but no actual celt of the type has, to my knowledge, occurred in the British Isles. There is, I think, in the British Museum, a double looped celt of this fashion, from Kertch."

A short paper read by Mr. W. C. Borlase, on the discovery of some urns in barrows, on the edge of the cliff at Angrouse, in Mullion, was also communicated. The pottery was very ancient, and one of the implements found was considered to be the rudest, and most barbarous, ever observed in Cornwall.

The other matters brought before the meeting had reference chiefly to mining, the council's report, and the election of officers for the ensuing year.

LIVERPOOL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

THE members and friends of this society held their first annual dinner on Tuesday evening, the 21st November, at the Bee Hotel, Queen's Square. A soiree was afterwards held in the upper saloon, presided over by Mr. Heywood Chapman, the president of the society, who, in his opening remarks, said the number of members was continually increasing; that, through the kindness of the library and

museum committee, the society had now the use of the small lecture-room in William Brown Street; they had the nucleus of a collection of coins; and a library of nearly seventy volumes of standard numismatic works.

Subsequently, Mr. E. Leighton, in proposing "Success to the Liverpool Numismatic Society and kindred societies throughout the world," said that, as the junior society of the town, he hoped that the roll of members would increase tenfold, and that their mutual relations with kindred societies in other towns and countries would be increased. They had already been indebted for valuable presents from friends in America, and they desired to express their gratitude and their good wishes publicly on their first annual gathering.

The proceedings were interspersed with pianoforte solos by Mr. D. T. Stewart, and with songs and Shakspearian illustrations by Messrs. Chapman, Baker, Reis, Rustomjee Byramjee Framjee Hormusjee, A. Ahlborn Shackleton, J. C. Jackson, Hogg, &c. During the evening very cordial compliments were awarded in the usual fashion to the president (Mr. Chapman), the hon. secretary (Mr. Charles Lionel Reis), and other officers of the society.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held in the upper room of the Ashmolean Museum on Wednesday, November 15, when the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:—President, the Rev. the President of Trinity; Honorary Secretaries, the Rev. J. S. Treacher, M.A., and Mr. J. P. Earwaker; Librarian, Mr. E. G. Bruton; Treasurer, Mr. James Parker; Auditors, the Rev. S. Edwardes, and G. Ward, Esq.; Committee, Professor Westwood, Professor Stubbs, Professor Burrows, the Rev. W. Jackson, the Rev. C. W. Boase, the Rev. W. E. Daniel, and G. T. Pilcher, G. H. Morrell, G. W. Waters, and W. Nanson, Esqrs.

Mr. James Parker said he had two letters to read to the Society. One was in connection with No. 9 of the Society's series of excursions last year, from the Rev. W. H. Price, of Somerton Rectory, Deddington, saying that he had enclosed a statement of what was suggested with regard to the restoration of an old cross in that place, and that they would be glad of any contributions towards the same; also, that they would be glad to receive any suggestions respecting its restoration. The statement alluded to showed that estimates had been obtained from three experienced men for the entire enlargement of the basement of the cross in cement, each old stone to be replaced in its original position, the void places to be filled up with corresponding new stone, and the shaft to be strengthened with cement and cramps. The estimated expense of the work was 10*l*. The other letter was from Mr. H. W. Westropp, of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, enclosing a sketch of a small lighthouse on St. Catherine's Down, about seven miles from Ventnor. The writer stated that he believed it to be a *fanal* or *lanterne des morts*, as it was built in connection with a sepulchral chapel. The *fanal* and chapel were said to have been erected in 1323 by Walter de Godyton, who added an endowment for a priest to sing masses for his soul and the souls of his ancestors. On the east side can be seen where it was connected with the sepulchral chapel, which seemed to have a kind of resemblance to the tower and chapel at Clonmacnoise. It also faces the four cardinal points. All this seemed to bear out his view of the connection between the faunaise and the round towers of Ireland. With regard to the cross at Deddington, mentioned in the first letter, Mr. Parker said that it was in a very unsatisfactory state, and that a few pounds would prevent the cross from disappearing altogether.

The Chairman said that that was a subject to be considered by the committee, and not at the general meeting, and

asked if the Society had made any grants toward anything of that kind.

Mr. James Parker said that they had not during his term of office as treasurer.

The Chairman expressed an opinion that the committee ought to do nothing more than acknowledge the receipt of the letter. The other question mentioned in the second letter was one of considerable interest. The round towers of Ireland he had no doubt were, to a certain extent, light-houses, as well as places where the monks used to resort to. He thought the lantern on St. Catherine's Down was used as a lighthouse.

Mr. J. H. Parker said he did not see much resemblance between the round towers of Ireland and the lantern on St. Catherine's Down. Those of the former place were about 100 feet high. Both, however, stood in burial grounds.

Mr. James Parker said that some six or seven years ago he was at the latter place, and he saw no signs of any burial ground there. He was of opinion, however, that it was a lighthouse. There were several lighthouses and chapels on the coast.

Mr. J. H. Parker addressed the meeting on the desirability of a royal commission being appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the present condition of those important monuments of antiquity which, if destroyed, could not be replaced; and also the most effectual means of preserving them from further decay and injury.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this Society was held on Monday, the 13th ultimo, when Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart., M.P., President, was in the chair.

A collection of Roman coins, of Constantine the Great, Constantius, Theodosius, Valens, and other emperors, lately found at Batticoloa, in Ceylon, by Mr. G. G. Place was exhibited; as also a set of about 130 photographs of Southern Indian inscriptions, in the Canarese and Nagari characters, taken for the Mysore Government by Colonel H. Dixon.

Two sealing-wax impressions of an intaglio seal, with an inscription in Himyaritic characters, sent by Captain S. B. Miles, were laid before the meeting. The seal was found at Babylon.

Mr. C. Horne read a paper descriptive of the engraving upon a metal vase found in the hill state of Kulu, division Lahoul, in India, by Major Hay, in 1857. He held the scene to represent Sakya Muni proceeding in his chariot, drawn by four milk-white steeds, to his garden at Kapila, where he saw the first of the four "predictive signs." The arms, musical instruments, costumes, &c., indicated, he thought, a very early date; and although the vase itself might have been executed at a later period, the scene depicted with its accessories pointed to the third or fourth century of our era.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

A MEETING of this Society was held on Wednesday, November 15, when Sir C. Nicholson, Bart., was in the chair.

Mr. R. H. Lang read a paper giving a full account of his recent excavations and researches in the island of Cyprus, on the site of a very early temple at Dali (the ancient Idalium). Many valuable antiquities have been from time to time exhumed there. The famous tablet of Dali (now in the Louvre) is one of the most remarkable. In 1868 Mr. Lang was so fortunate as to come upon a perfect mine of statues (some of which he exhibited to the Society), of all sizes, from the colossal to the smallest statuette. They were, for the most part, of a very early period, and exhibited a decidedly

Phœnician character of workmanship. Mr. Lang also found two small jars, covered with lead at their tops, and full of very curious and early Greek and Phœnician coins.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this Society was held on Thursday, November 16, when W. W. S. Vaux, Esq., President, was in the chair.

Mr. Evans exhibited some pennies of William Rufus, chiefly struck at London.

Mr. T. Jones exhibited a drachm of the island of Rhodes, having on the obverse a head of Helios, with a new counter-mark.

Mr. B. V. Head read a paper, communicated by R. H. Lang, Esq., H.B.M. Consul at Cyprus, giving an account of the treasure of gold staters of Philip II. of Macedon, Alexander the Great, and Philip Arrhidæus, lately found at Larnaca.

Mr. Evans read a paper, communicated by M. F. de Sauley, "On the Coins of the Zamarides Jewish Dynasts of Bathyra," a military colony, on the confines of Trachonitis, upon which Herod the Great conferred independence in B.C. 8, concluding a treaty with Zamaris, a Babylonian Jew, by which the latter became a feudatory prince dependent upon the Crown of Jerusalem, and on his part was bound to protect the Jewish inhabitants of the country against the incursions of the Trachonites, and to watch over the safety of the caravans of Jews travelling from Babylon to Jerusalem to attend the various religious festivals. M. de Sauley believed that he had discovered the coinage of Jakim, the son, and of Philippos, the grandson of this Zamaris, the founder of the dynasty.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

ON Tuesday evening next, a paper will be read at the rooms of the Society, 9, Conduit Street, W., by M. de Sauley, "On the True Sites of Capernaum, Chorazin, and Bethsaida."

ARCHÆOLOGY AND THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

ON the 7th ultimo, Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, delivered a lecture in the museum, on the "Collections made during the Past Year, and on the Progress of the Study of Archæology during the same Period, and its Future Prospects."

The lecturer said,—"It was perfectly evident to him that archæology ought to be the necessary part of the education of a scholar and a gentleman. The elements of the science were so very simple, and so easily learnt, that a scholar ought to be ashamed to be ignorant of them. The minutiae of it might indeed be carried to any extent, and divided into many branches; but it was not necessary for the purpose of general education to enter into minutiae in this more than in any other science. In a general sense, archæology was the history of the fine arts—that was of architecture, sculpture, and painting or drawing from existing remains. It did not consist merely of what was called articles of *virtu*; it comprised much more than that. He was quite aware that to many persons the Ashmolean Museum was looked upon in the light of an old curiosity shop, or very little better, and he by no means wished to exclude curiosities from it. They attracted people who, when brought thither by curiosity, might stop to learn something better. Their museum was not a large one, and they had not room for a large collection, but it was a very choice one; they had good specimens of several important departments of ancient art, and he wished to keep them up by additions, as far as their

means would allow and opportunity offer. Many Oxford men were well informed in the different branches of archaeology: each excelled in his branch, and such experienced archaeologists, who had become keen observers by long practice, were frequently great travellers also, and had good opportunities of picking up at small sums many objects of interest and importance. He then went on to state that in addition to these, he had himself had the opportunity of picking up a few things in Rome during the recent excavations there; also a few things from the Etruscan cities Volterra and Fiesoli. Besides other objects of interest, he brought from Rome specimens of the different varieties of building stone used there, with the names of the buildings from which they were taken; also a series of the brick stamps of the time of the early Empire, extending over the first three centuries. They bore different names and dates. These stamps were not to be found out of Italy. In Rome they were important, as giving a positive date to many buildings. Their use did not begin until the latter part of the first century. There were no stamps on the bricks in the time of Nero, the best period of brickwork. They begin in the time of Trajan, when the work is almost equally good, and they go on to the time of Maxentius, in the fourth century. He believed they were found also in the time of Theodoric, in the sixth, but he had not seen any of that period. He had also brought specimens of Roman terra-cotta heads of statues, &c. Although they had not space enough to hold any large quantity of such tangible objects themselves, good photographs of them were the best things for the use of the student; and he was endeavouring to form a chronological series of examples for the history of architecture, sculpture, and painting, or rather drawing from the existing remains in a series of photographs. Mr. Parker said that architecture had been his favourite study all his life. On this subject he felt perfectly at home, and he was sure that they could see in that room such a series of photographs for the history of architecture as they could see nowhere else, beginning with the Pyramids and temples of ancient Egypt, the earliest that they knew of, and including the brick Pyramids probably built by the Israelites. These were followed by later Egyptian buildings. They could thus better understand the objects of Egyptian art and sculpture, in which the Ashmolean Museum was unusually rich for its size. They had also the best photographs that were to be had of the principal buildings of Palestine. Of Greece and Pompeii they had an admirable series. The photographs taken last spring included the most recent discoveries; and they must remember that photographs were the only things that showed them the construction of walls. No drawing or engraving ever showed these. The lecturer pointed out various kinds of walls, and their difference of construction. For the history of sculpture, he said, they had the principal subjects in each of the great museums of Rome,—the Capitoline, the Vatican, and the Lateran. They had also the busts of all the emperors and empresses; and for the art of drawing they had such a series as had never been formed before. The drawing was the same in each succeeding century, whether it was executed in mosaic, or in fresco, and they had typical examples for each of the ten first centuries of the Empire, which was the same thing as of the Christian era. He then went on to explain other valuable objects with which the museum was enriched.

Mr. Parker next went on to show the progress of archaeology generally during the past year. It had been, he said, an eventful year in many ways, and the agitation caused by the demolition of the Dorchester dykes in the neighbourhood had done good on the whole. The obstinacy and ignorance of a John Bull farmer prevailed against all the inducements they could offer. He was offered pecuniary compensation for any injury that might be done to his property by preserving them. He, however, declined to accept

it, and consequently a chapter of English history had been erased for ever. Such ancient earthworks were often the only evidence they had of the existence of some important British city, or of some great battle. He adverted to the proposal made to Government for the appointment by them of an inspector of monuments, and said that they thought they had no right to interfere with private property, nor to spend money from the taxes. The Government was, however, willing to have inquiries made as to what could be done.

The good that resulted from the annual visits of the archaeological societies to different parts of the kingdom were next pointed out. With respect to the study of architecture, he observed that a general knowledge of the leading principles of it might soon be acquired. He advised all students of this science to begin backwards, and they could not have a better place for the purpose than Oxford. He observed that the student should begin with a modern building, and go backwards from one century to another, mentioning the buildings in this city that he should take in rotation, and remarked that he could see reason to rejoice at the change that had taken place in architecture.

Mr. Parker delivered a second lecture in the Ashmolean Museum on the following day, taking for his subject, "The Excavations in Rome during the Past Year."

PROVINCIAL.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

Dr. GOULBURN, D.D., Dean of Norwich, has written a work on "The Ancient Sculptures in the Roof of Norwich Cathedral, which exhibit the chief events of Scripture History, from the Creation to the Final Judgment, described and Illustrated; with a History of the See and Cathedral of Norwich, from its Foundation to Modern Times." It is adorned by photographic illustrations printed by a new process, known as the "Autotype mechanical process," introduced into this country by Messrs. Sawyer and Bird, Norwich, which are admirable specimens of the photographic art. The frontispiece is a photograph of Norwich Cathedral from the south-east, and the distinctness and fidelity with which all the beautiful details of the noble centre tower and lofty spire, to say nothing of the lower parts of the building, are brought out are wonderful; and the photographs of the sculptured bosses of the easternmost bay of the nave (which are dealt with in this part of the work) are remarkable for the same qualities. Dr. Goulburn, in an introductory chapter, gives a brief outline of the introduction of Christianity into East Anglia and of the establishment of the first episcopal see in that district at Dunwich, the division of the see on the establishment of the bishopric of Elmham, the subsequent union of the two bishoprics, the suppression of Elmham in favour of Thetford, and the final removal of the see to Norwich. The second chapter describes the bosses in the eastern division of the roof of the nave, which form the first portion of a series of ancient sculptures, by which are illustrated the principal events of Scripture History, beginning with the creation of the world. The work is of special interest to the archaeologist and the lover of fine arts, and forms a handsome book for the drawing-room table. It is announced that the whole profits will be given to the restoration of the Cathedral.

OXFORD.

ALL SOULS' COLLEGE.—A very interesting discovery has just been made at All Souls' College. A few days ago, while the workmen were removing the beautifully-painted canvas from the roof of the chapel, no less than fifteen

paintings were discovered attached to the rafters. Each painting is on wood, about three-quarters of an inch in thickness, about nine feet in length, and varying in width from five feet upwards. What some of them are intended to represent it is difficult to decide, and how long they have been in the roof is unknown. Two or three of the paintings evidently represent angels sounding trumpets, while the others are figures of men and women of very large size, and in remarkable postures; some of the former are represented as bent up in a most unnatural manner. The work is very rudely executed, and no attention appears to have been paid to detail. It appears from Chalmer's "History of Oxford" that the beautiful canvas ceiling, which has just been removed, was painted by Sir James Thornhill about the beginning of the last century, and it is not probable that it has been removed since it was placed in the chapel, about that period, until now. These paintings must, therefore, have been in the roof nearly two centuries, and if they were placed there at the time the canvas was painted, there can be no doubt that they were not the work of Sir James Thornhill, for they bear no comparison with the paintings of that celebrated artist, some of whose allegorical figures are now to be seen between the windows in that chapel.

SUFFOLK.

WORLINGHAM.—A bell-hanger while employed by the Rev. Sir Charles Clarke in making a new bell frame and re-hanging the bells in this church, after pulling down the frame, timbers, &c., found concealed in one of the old bell stocks a young snake about six inches in length. From its perfect appearance and the peculiarity of its position may consider it a curiosity, the general opinion being that it was placed there as a charm in the "Dark Ages." The more modern bell stocks bear the date of 1749.

YORKSHIRE.

THE church at Amotherby, near Malton, Yorkshire, has just been restored and re-opened. In pulling down the old church two Anglo-Saxon crosses, several parts of other early crosses, three grave-covers with foliated crosses, and an effigy of a knight in fine preservation were found, and have been carefully preserved. The grave-covers are of the fourteenth century, and their existence in the old walls was unknown. One bears a Norman-French inscription, "Ici git Willem de Bordesden. Priez sur la alme." The Bordesden family held possessions in the district in the reigns of the first three Edwards, and it is thought probable that the grand effigy is of one of that family, the shield being barry of sixteen, charged with three boars' heads. The knight is in armour, with surcoat and sword, and spurred feet, resting on cub-lion couchant. This and the inscribed grave-covers have been placed in the sacristy.

FOREIGN.

PARIS.

At the opening of the Court of Cassation at Paris, early in November, M. Rénouard, the Procureur-Général, made a statement as to the number of volumes destroyed in the library, when the Palais de Justice was set on fire, during the last days of the Commune. The library was founded in the year 9 of the Revolution, from books belonging to the *émigrés*, convents and other religious establishments, declared to have become national property. Citizens Merlin, Ziangia, Comi, and Daunou, made a choice of those considered desirable for the tribunal of cassation, and additions were made at intervals. At the time of the fire, they

amounted to as many as 51,000 volumes, of which 30,000 have perished. Among the volumes spared, are a fine collection of theological works, from the Convent of the Augustinians, from the Sorbonne, and the Abbaye Saint Victor; a MS. copy of the Registers of Parliament; a collection of books that formerly belonged to Cardinal Richelieu, with his arms on the covers; volumes from the library of the President De Harlay; the *Grand Coutumiers* of France; the "Gallia Christiana," and other valuable works; among them the admirable Catalogue of the library, by the late M. Denevers.

DESTRUCTION OF GOBELINS TAPESTRY.—The following is a list of the Gobelin tapestry burnt during the struggle between the Communists and the Army of Versailles, communicated by M. Campenon, Controller-General of that celebrated manufacture:—Ancient: "The History of St. Crépin;" "The Months of Lucas;" fragment of the hanging called "Du Parnasse;" a piece of that called the "School of Athens;" a fragment of "The Triumph of the Gods;" and another of "The Wars of Alexander," modern; "The Aurora of Guido," seen in the Exhibition of 1867; "The Assembly of the Gods," after Raphael; "The Assumption of the Virgin," after Titian; "Sacred and Profane Love;" "Air;" a fragment of "The Elements," by Lebrun; "Elysium" (the Five Senses), after MM. Baudry and Dicterie; a tapestry after Bouchier; besides some others. All these pieces are known to have been previously smeared with petroleum.

MISCELLANEA.

CARDIFF MUSEUM.—The Museum attached to the Free Library at Cardiff, which has for a long time been shut up in a dark room, has been transferred to more commodious and suitable apartments. Its contents are in course of classification by Mr. Robert Etheridge, F.R.S.

THE Institute of Painters in Water Colours has elected Mr. Walter May an Associate of their body.

MR. EDWARD ARBER, the Editor of the admirable series of "English Reprints," has made a bibliographical discovery which entitles him to much credit. In the very rare volume of Protestant tracts of the Reformation time, which Lord Arthur Hervey found in 1861, and the British Museum bought in 1865 for 120*l.*, and which has been in the hands of all the best bibliographers of the nation, Mr. Arber has, for the first time, identified the second tract with the lost work of the author of the celebrated "Supplicacyon for the Beggars," the famous Simon Fish, namely, "The Summe of Scripture," referred to by John Fox in his "Actes and Monumentes," leaf 987, ed. 1576. "The Supplicacyon" was reprinted last year for the Early English Text Society.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—The collection has been re-arranged by Mr. Scharf with evident advantage. A portrait of Benjamin Franklin is amongst the recent acquisitions. It may be useful to mention that the gallery (at South Kensington) is open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from ten to six o'clock in summer, and from ten to four in winter. Admission free.

WRITING with respect to the British Museum, Mr. George Ellis remarks that in that building there is one of the most interesting collections of portraits in all England, but they are placed as far beyond the reach of human vision as the originals are removed from earthly care. He suggests their removal to some other better place.